plander." No good can come of such a connection; there will be neither prosperity nor posterity to such a household. It is more than doubtful if they can live in peace until the first Theseday of next November, and if they do, my word fr it they will then separate in disput, mutually dissatisfied with each other. I appeal to the honest voters of the country to forbid the bans. Let them ask their leaders for whom and for what they are to vote? For Douglas, for Breckhridge, or the Let them ask their leaders for whom and for what they are to vote? For Douglas, for Breckinridge, or for Bell? For tariff or anti-tariff? For free Territory and free labor, or its opposite? For a slave code or against it? For a Homestead law or no law? For the principles of the past corrupt Administration or the sinet them? And if they cannot answer, refuse to advance one step forther in the false, blind, and uncertain pathway they have marked out for you.

tain painway they have marked out for you.

There is a candidate before the country against whom malice itself can searcely predicate a charge. The personal character of Mr. Lincoln even party violence care not assall. If his political experience be not as a stensive as that of some other men, it may truly be said that path available to the party of the party of the path available to the party of the path available to the party of the path available to the p said that such experience has not always insured the most succeedul administration of the Government. We have a striking illustration of this truth in our own times. For an executive officer it rather requistrong will, a clear head, and a sound heart. strong will, a clear head, and a sound heart. These are qualities which make men of strong administrative powers, and I submit that Mr. Lincoln has them, one and all. His public speeches, too, show him a clear thicker, a sound reasoner, and a bold outspoken man. They who characterize him by his familiar name or homely title, earned from the occupations of early life, are too apt to forget his other and higher qualifications. With a certain class of weak, fastidious men, these homely titles actually prejudice his claims. They fancy he can have no other just right to a high consideration. They forget his sterling sufficher forget that these things are but the countion of a kindly feeling. "The Lattle Corporal" was but the more endeared to his army by a title conferred by themselves, and which identified him so nearly with the rank and file.

Mr. Lanceln may be, and he doubtless is, justly proud of a title which connects him so clearly in sympathy the labering classes. If he should in a higher sphere fall to protect the interests of American labor, he would have to be false to his country, false to his anced sints, and side to him and false to him and start the sun differentiation.

have to be fishes to his country, false to his antecedents, and fishes to himself. But his qualifications do not end here. He is a man of education, come by it how he here. He is a man of education, come by it how he may—educated in the highest and best sense of the word; not educated in thought only, but in the forms and style of expression. Few men in this country have a more enlarged knowledge of its political history, and fewer still a better command of language to put that knowledge upon paper. While his style is direct, vigorous and manly, it does not lack the polish of a scholar. In a word, he is, in head and in heart, up to "the mark of the high calling" to which his countrymen have destined him.

While Mr. Dayton was speaking, the City Wide Awakes entered the hall, preceded by a band of music, the whole audience rising to receive them with a cheering welcome; and almost at the same moment Mr. Brennan placed upon the desk a large oil portrait of the next President, Abraham Lincoln,

For a chort time the applause was almost deafening: the rattling Wide-Awake cheer mingling with the rest. Quiet being restored, Mr. Dayton proceeded with his remarks, being interrupted with frequent cheers; and the long and enthusiastic applause as he closed, testified to the hearty appreciation by the large assemblage of his clear and forcible exposition of the principles and positions of parties, both in the past and at the present day. "Short talks" were made by one or two other gentlemen, and the meeting adjourned with the most enthusiastic cheers, the Wide-Awakes, with blazing torches, forming into line, and giving Mr. Dayton a brilliant escort to the Astor House.

## \*COMMERCIAL MATTERS

Spice at the Stock Exchange .... SEPT. 19.

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WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19-P. M. There was a large business at the Stock Board this mercing, and the downward tendency of prices continued until toward the close of business, when a stronger feeling was evinced. Some of the buyers at lower rates continued their realizing sales, and the market was hammered with some energy by the bears, who have taken heart again from the tone of the re cent foreign advices in regard to the harvest weather, which they predict will create a panic here in breadstuffs. The coming Presidential election is also with them an overshadowing dienster from which is to flow the direct results in case the success of Mr. Lincoln becomes a fixed fact. If the Kepablicans carry Penasylvania in the Gubernatorial election, now close at hand, that is to the be signal for every one to rush into the market to sell out their stocks, when, of course, there will be no buyers. The result of such a concatenation requires no prophet to predict. There being no market for any kind of Northern shares our bear friends will be able to take in their shorts at a very handsome profit. Operators of cheerful temperaments who cannot see this black cloud which is coming up from behind the mountains of Pennsylvania, should heed the warning and govern themselves accordingly. The demand for buyers option was active, showing that outsiders were still buying, and commission houses found difficulty in fifting their orders, excepting at unusnat differences. Between the Boards the market was steady, but at and after the Second Board there was a

Gardner Hill......

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Hancock.
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orth Ciff.

more busy and feeling, and most of the farcies recov ered a portice of the loss of the mercing. The mer active etock was Erie of which 2,000 shares were sold after the regular session at about 334. A party intimately connected with the management of the road is presumed to be the buyer of a considerable portion of that amount. The earnings are said to be \$125,000 in the first two weeks of September, ahead of the same time last year. Central was firm at 881, but not active. The Western shares had an upward tendency, and closed generally at 1 to 1 per cent improvement. The latest figures were: United States 5s, 1874, 102] @ 103; Tenneesee State 6e, 90] @ 90]; Virginia 6s, 914 a 914; Missouri 6s, 793 a 794; Canton, 22 a 22; Pscific Mail, 81 | #82; New-York Central Railroad, ex. div. 837-884; Erie Railroad, 33 a 331; Hudson River Railroad, 61 2 62; Harlem Railroad, 18; @19; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 481 @49; Reading Railroad, 47 a 48; Michigan Central Railroad, 701 a 703; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 221 @ 222; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Guaranteed, 48@48; Panama Railroad, 126@1261; Illinois Central Railroad, sc., 87 | 2 87 |; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 781 2781; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 47 a 48; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 80 @801; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 91 2914; Illinois Central 7e, -2994.

There is nothing of importance doing in foreign bills,

but the market is heavy. Some best bankers sterling was sold at 1091, and good merchants' signatures at 109 @ 109]. Document bills were sold as low as 106, France are 5.161 @ 5.13).

Freights-Rates are a shade easier. To Liverpool: 100 bales Cotton at 7 32d.; 3,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d.; 12,000 brsh. Wheat to fill at 13d., in bags: 9,000 do. do, in bulk on private terms; 200 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 6d. @ 3s. 10d.; 20 hhds. Tallow at 35s., and 500 boxes Cheese (per steamer) at 70s. To London: 100 bales Hope (per steamer) at Id.; 200 do. do. (per sailing vessel) at [d.: 4,000 bbls. Flour at 4s., and 400 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 9d. To Glasgow: 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. To Havre: 8,000 a 10,000 bush. Wheat at 25c; 100 bales Cotton at |c.; 50 bbls. Ashes at \$10 9 \$12. A Brig to Cardiff with Wheat, in bulk, at 13id. A Bark of 170 tuns to St. Mary's River and back to New-Bedford on private terms. A British Bark of 7,000 bbls. capacity, with Wheat to Glasgow at 12d., in shipper's bags, and Flour at 3s. 9d. A Bark of 400 tuns to Isle of Jersey with Flour at 4s. 3d. A Bark of 385 tuns to a direct port in Bristol Channel with Wheat in bulk at 131d., and a Schooner of 338 tuns from St. John's River to Trinidad, Port of Spain, with Lumber at \$13 50 P M feet.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$221,291 90-for Castoms, \$134,000; Payments, \$353,249 29; Balance, \$5,448,605 78.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the second week of September of this year, as compared with last year, are as follows:

1859. Passengers \$34,651 66 Freight 24,356 60 Miscellaneous, est. 4,060 00	46.207 75	Decrease \$11,400 Increase 11,379	
Total\$73,009 66			

The freight earnings are larger than any previous week in the history of the Company. The large pas-senger traffic last year was occasioned by the agricultural fair near Chicago, to which the Illinois Central ran passenger trains every half hour, which nearly doubled the previous week's passenger earnings. The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad

the second week of September were: \* Large passenger earnings from Falt at Freeport. The earnings of the Hanover and St. Joseph Rail-

road, for the mouth of August, 1860, were: ·\$14.105 44 The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Rail-

road, for the second week in September, were

1060. \$33,194 1059. 32,6N The following is the statement of the receipts of the

Morris Canal Company, compared with corresponding 

Increase in 1860 .... The following shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the month of August, 1860, compared with the same month in 1859:

Received from coal. \$250 073 71
Merchandise 49 100 38
Travel, &c 38,326 05 35,410 39 Transportation, Rondway, Demp-nge, Renewal Fund, and all #241,995 B ..... \$337,494 94 147,338,58 126,995,24 Net profit for the moath......\$190,156.36 Profit for the previous 5 months... 879,691.83 \$114,700 00 Total net profit for 9 months . . . . \$1,569,628 19 \$850,568 15 The Stonington Road earned in the first nine days of

Sentember \$7.500.

The following table shows the condition of the Banks in the four leading cities:

in the four leading cities:

Loans. Specia. Circulation Deposits

NaYork, Sept. 15, 4:127,602,728 18,966,749 9,604,832 76,659,765

Philadel, Sept. 17. 27,402,879 4,741,634 2,902,871 16,313,516

Boston, Sept. 18... 64,739,671 2,341,500 7,733,66 19,013,046

N. Orl's, Sept. 8... 22,241,708 9,509,912 9,007,734 14,477,992 Decrease...... \$378.245 \$105,448 \$027,402 \$711,575 In money there is no charge to actice. The demand is good among the stock houses, but among the mercattile classes there is no activity. Demand loans are

menths' maturity, 61 = 7 P cent. We understand that Mr. B. Wilson has resigned as Treasurer of the Wabash and Teledo Road. Private dispatches from Halifax gives the London

697 P cent, and peper of leading signatures up to six

quotations of Erie at 287, and Elinois Central 16 discount. This was on quotations of 874 frem here for Illinois Central. The London quotation is equal to 901 here. Among the exports last week were 27,435 bblz. Flour,

278 118 bush. Wheat, 51,343 bush. Corn to Liverpool; 34 963 bush. Wheat, 9,659 bbls. Flour to London, 19,702 bush, Wheat, 1 117 bbls. Flour to Bristel; 96 206 bush. Wheat, 1,305 bbls. Fleur to Glasgow; 16,095 bush. Wheat to Queenstown; 2,500 bush. Wheat to Galway: 900 bbls, Flour, 8,483 bush. Wheat to Londonderry; 10,914 bush. Wheat to Cork.

The Artisans Bank has voluntarily retired from the Clearing House and will in future make its Exchanges through the American Exchange Bank. This was the only course left consistent with self-respect. After exhibiting its affairs without reserve to a Committee of the Clearing-House, consisting of Mesers. Morrison of the Mauhattan, Lowery of the Republic, and Ba nee of the Merchants' Exchange, who made a favorable re-port, the Managers of the Artisans could not after the debate in the Clearing-House yesterday submit without gradation, to another and more minute investigation by a Committee a pertion of whom are known to be unfriendly. The Clearing-House was established sim. ply as a convenience far making the Bank Exchanges d not as an Inquisition, to which it would appear to be tending, when it asks a bank not only to exhibit its rate but give a list of the names of its dealers. The Artisans Bank will doubtless live down this attempt to force it into liquidation, and prove itself, as it is, a perfeetly solvent institution.

The readway and estate of the Hudsen River and Lake Ontario Railway Company were sold a few mouths since on a forcelesure of its mortgages, and the purchasers have recently organized a new company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, for the purpose of completing the road as originally contemplated. The Wartown Union understands that "a number of English apitalists are associated in the new organization, and that the work will soon be resonned under an spices which will seems the development and ultimate completion of

this important enterprise. The Cherry Person of Monday says:

from operating, and the supply of Eastern Easterned chippens from operating, and the supply of Eastern Easterne was tours fore more limited, and raise considerably funct. The bankers, he wever, did not make any solvance in their selling rules, though they solvery spaningly of \$4 cent prem. On the street there was a good demand at \$4 cent prem, and in some instance \$4 cent was poid. There is a fair supply of currancy; but should the next steamer bring an advance in grain, shipments will probably increase, and there will be need for all the funds here.

The N. O. Bulletin of Saturday morning says: The N. O. Buildin of Saturday morning says:

The week closes on an active money market, at an advance of fully 1/01 47 cent on all grades of paper. This change is owing to a very heavy facing off to the supply of both foreign and domestic exchange, which has led to a steady drain of specie, and caused the brake to materially restrict their discount operations all around. In the outside narket, also, there was a considerable tendency to extrans figures, and while the very best commercial securities could not be freely pinced at our inside rates, the lower grades were whoily neglected, and holders found differently in using them on almost any terms. We now quote as follows:

Mortrage City Paper, highest grades. 9
Mortrage City Paper, highest grades. 9
Mortrage Country and Second-Class Paper. 12
Factors' Acce plantes (Al.), 9 to 12 months. 9
Factors' Acce plantes (Al.), 9 to 12 months. 9
Factors' Acce plantes (Al.), 6 months and under. 84
Long Paper, good to No. 2. 12
Long Loans on first-class collaterals. 9
The excharge market has been exceedingly inactive for the easion, and cprevious were restricted throughout in both foreign and demostic. The demand indicated no solutement at any time, end the sopply of any class was little better than noundal, and the movement throughout tended in favor of drawers.

Specie: The only variation in rates for the week was a slight educate in Mexican Dollars, influenced by an improvement in the New-York market. Receipts have been limited to \$12,000 from Texas, and shipments comprise \$701,000, all for New-York.

Annexed is the answer of the Central Railroad in the Annexed is the answer of the Central Railroad in the

suit brought by Mr. Attorney-General Myers for back Canal tods:
SUPREME COURT—The People of the State of New-York agt.
The New-York Central Railread Company:
First: The defendant, answering the complaint of the plaintiff in the action above entitled, denies that the defendant is subject to the provisions of section 23 of the act of the Legislature, entitled.

to the provisions of section 2? of the act to the added corporation at the authorize the formation of railroad corporation regulate the same," passed April 2, 1810, referred to complaint.

The defendant, further answering, denies each and every allegation is said complaint, in regard to tolls referred to in said complete, forming, becoming, or being a part in the revenues of the

The defendant, further answering, denies each and every allegation in raid complaint, in regard to tolls referred to in said complaint, forming, becoming, or being a part in the revenues of the blate Canala.

And the said defendant, further answering, denies that the tolls collected under and by virtue of the act passed May 12, 1357, actining during the period of canal navigation, were derived and arose from freights, appurtenant and belonging to the said canals, as is alleged in the said compaint.

And the defendant, further answering, denies that there is no other mode by which the said freight could or would be transported, except the said railroad and the said canals, as is alleged in the said railroad and the said canals, as is alleged in said complaint. And the defendant says that without said complaint. And the defendant says that without said comis and railroads, very much of said freight could and would have been transported by other modes and through other chumbels, some of which have been made and opened by the authority and aid of the plaintiff, by which large amounts of trade and business have been diverted from said canals and railroad.

The defendant, further answering, denies that the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company was required by its charter to pay tolls into the Canal Fund, and as to the allegations, in said complaint, stating that said several Railroad Companies assumed the obligations imposed by the said act, passed May 4, 1814, and carried and transported large quantities of relight, and paid into the Canal Fund and as to the allegations, in said complaint, stating that said every Railroad Companies and the complaint, stating that said every Railroad Companies and the complaint of the article by the said act imposed, the defendant any sthat it has no knewledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to said allegations, or any or either of them, or any part thereof.

The defendant, further answering, denies each and every alegation and sold complaint allegation and of the canal o

Limitations
Third: And for a third and further defense, the defendant fur-

Limitations

Third: And for a third and further defense, the defendant further answering says that, on the lith day of July, 1851 the Legislature of the State of New York passed an act smittled "An act to amount follow realreade; that the question on the final passage of said act in each House of said Legislature was taken by Yose and Nays, which were day entered on the journals thereof, and therefollow the each three finals of all the members elected to either House of said Legislature was taken by Yose and Nays, which were day entered on the journals thereof.

That said act was daily approved and signed by the Governor of said State, and ever since has been, and is now, a valid law of said State; that said act provided that it should not be necessary for any railread on any after Dec. I 1851, nor to make to the Controller monthly state on account of the transportation of property on any railread on and after Dec. I 1851, nor to make to the Controller monthly statements of the property carried on its religious and said act repealed all acts and parts of act requiring the payment of State tolls by any rathroad company for the transportation of property on any railread, after said first day of December, so far as they conflict with and act; and the defendant mays that this action was conflict with and act; and the defendant for the ranswering any that all those parts of the acts pussed May 7, 1944, and May 12, 1847, referred to its said complaint, and all older acts of the Legislature requiring the payment of State tolls of any railread company of the transportation of property on railreads, are veid for the reason that they are in endite with Sections 8, 9, and 10 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the Intice State; end the defendant asys that the refer is operated by Fifth. And for a fifth and further defense, the defendant for property on railreads, are veid for the reason that they are in endite with Sections 8, 9, and 10 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States; end the defendant asys that the

Sections 5, 3, and 10 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States; and the defendant says that the power to alter or repeal the said nots of May 7, 1944, and May 12, 1847, was reserved therein respectively.

Fifth And for a fifthead further defens, the defendant further snavering was a flat on the 16th day of April, 1850, the Lexislature of this State, in due form passed as act entitled. An Act to authorize the transportation of the stock and fresh mests on railreads free from canal trils. By which it is enacted that neat cattle, bross, sheep, and pork mest might, after the passage of said act be transported upon any railread in this State, without being liable to the payment of catal toils, and that the same should that effect immediately, which act from the day of its passage has been as d is yet a vaild have of this State.

The defendant, further answering says, that in the years 1853 and 1854 the plaintiff smeeded the State Constitution by providing a substitute for Section 3 of Article 7 of said Constitution, by which substitute the plaintiff, among other things authorized the Camil Board, with the concurrence of the Legislature, to reduce the rates of canal toils, and to remove them entirely in its discretion, whereby the plaintiff railing the said acts of the Legislature of April 10, 1800, and July 10, 1801.

The defendant further answering, says, that since the adoption of the present Constitution of this State, the Canal Security of the concurrence of the Legislature, has reduced the rates of toils or preperty transported on the S are canal as a sancterially to diminish the revenues of the canals and the plaintiff's officers and sentence of the state of the said revenues, and as to the allegation in said complaint that the State chants, and to remove them the State deal summare trainshed and the the State of and revenues, the requirements of Sections 1, 2, and 3, of Article 7, of said Constitution would have been fulfulled, and the State canals we cald have been finished.

The defendant furth

otate can in would have been finished.

The defendant father answering, says that the retes of tolks for property tumpported or the State Canals have been frequently thought by the authority of the plaintiff since the passage of the currenal act of Joly 10, 1851, and that since the passage of that at the Canals Board has made no rules or regulations as required as sections 4 and 5 of said act of May 7, 1944, and by section 4 of add act of fifty 17, 1847, and that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund have never in any way since said act of July 10, 1851, until 1897, 4, 1850, made any rule or regulation or direction, as required y section 3 of said act of May 7, 1942.

The ofenguant further answering, says that, relying upon the

by section 2 of said act of May 7, 1942.

The offendant further mawering, says that, relying upon the validity of the aforesain act of 1949 to, 1951 the defendant accepted its charter and has contracted large obligations for which its books are now outstanding uspaid, and has charged and received compensation for carrying property on its mirroad (which compensation has been less than it would have been if said act of July 10, 1951, had not been passed) and bus issued series of portion of the capital attack and so the contract of the said act of July 10, 1951.

see whether stelying upon the validity of the said act of July 10, 1851.

The defendant further shaw sing, says that it will suffer damage to a in go amount it said haw of July 10, 1851, is declared yould not the defendant claims and finaire that the plantial is, by its ansatzer mentioned in the passage of said acts of the Legislature of April 10 1859, and July 10 1851, and by its good faith thereby sometime pledged to the defendant; in the amendment of the Constitution of the Santo in the consistence of the Constitution of the Santo in the consistence of the Constitution of the rates of talks on the Stric car as as above stated, and by its conductin an thorizing and asiding in the construction of the channels of trade by which business has been diverted from said causis and defendants railroad estopped, in equity and by the law of the land, from derying the valicity of said act of its Legislature, passed July 10, 1951.

S. T. FAIRCHILLD, De'ts Atty, Allowy County, as — Grinary L. Wilson, being day sworm, says that he is the Treasurer and the Scentary of the New York Central Builtons Company, mand as defend at in the foregoing survey, and that sold assers is true to deponent's knowledge, and as a Otton matery stated upon information and besief, and as to those maters where the believes it to be sure.

Gill Belle T. Wilson.

Su ou before me, September II, 1860.
Su ou before me, September II, 1860.
Commissioner of Deeds
J. Sunnanton Commissioner of Deeds
for the City of Albary.

The following are the Currency, Land-Warrant, and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Mesers. Thompson Brothers:

HALTON S. A STATE OF THE STATE
N. Y. Correany,   3-102   Vinginia   184     New Engand   1-22   Hilnois and Wisconsin   2     New Jerses   1-22   Michigan   2     Pathadalphia   1-72   Tennesse   12     Saltimore   3-102   Tennesse   12     Interior Pennsy ranks   22   Levisians   2     Interior Maryland   12   Mobile   1     Ohis S.y. and Indian   12     North Geolus   1-22   Missouri   1-23     North Geolus   1-24     North Geolus   1-25     North Geolus   1-25
LIND WARALINE. Sell.
the first the same of the same
DE ACCESSOR
186 Actes
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1 to Old Arnet Half Dellars, 1 045
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Provides Theorem. 11 Spanish Silver, per or. 11 22 Gert. 2.

Beyen, Bran. Deableons. 216 10216 25 Twenty Frances. 2 at Pat. Doubleons. 216 10216 25 Twenty Frances. 2 at Pat. Doubleons. 12 70215 20 Twenty Frances. 2 at Pat. Doubleons. 12 70215 20 Twenty Frances. 2 at Pat. Doubleons. 12 70215 20 Twenty Frances. 2 at Pat. Doubleons. 12 70215 20 Twenty Frances. 2 at Pat. Doubleons. 12 70215 20 Twenty Frances. 2 at Pat. Doubleons. 12 70215 20 Twenty Frances. 2 at Pat. Doubleons. 12 70215 20 Twenty Frances. 2 at Pat. Doubleons. 2 at P

more moderate prices have since been quoted. English and French advices were also effecting the markets of Southern Europe, where the crops were athered and prices at Odesse have risen Is to 2s per quarter. But the last advices from New-Verk show singuish markets for flour, and a dailness and tregularity in wheat prices; ell accounts confirming the previously favorshie reports as to abundance. There can still be me doubt that the English advices of the 27th ultimo will produce some excitement, both in Canada and the United States. We some excitement, both in Canada and the United States. We seem excitement, both in Canada and the Luited States. We seem excitement, both in Canada and the Inited States. We seem excitement, took in the produce in England is very decided. The lateness, too, of the harvest here, and its simultaneous ripering, when the days have shortened and the ground is wet, are circumstances much against the condition of the grain. There can so be no doubt but that all the good old foreign wheat that can be procured will be wanted for uniting liberally. The country markets show great differences and unstandiness: yet all have risen more or less, and the settlement of prices must be determined by the weather.

N. V. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce. FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDGEDAY, SEPT. 19, 1969. [Reported exclusively for The New York Tribung, by Draw

[Reported exclusively for The Naw-York Trainers, by Draw & Ferrer.]

Notice to Considence of Farm Produce.—For everything in nest order. Mark plain, indelible directions on every package, including weight, with tare, count, and name of articles. Also tack a bill of particulars inside of one package marked "Bill" and always send one by mai, with notice when and how things are forwarded.

Commissions.—For selling Berries, Fruits, &c., where packages are returned, and on small lots of stuff, 10 47 cent. Other Farm produce generally, 5 47 cent.

Quotarions are for sales of good Produce, in good order, at wholesale such as Farmers realize, and not Jobbers' or Speculators' prices.

An ordi ary-fize flour-barrer shown have decided as the quote:

| State, \$\Perp\$ | Phile, \$\Perp\$ | doz | 15\pi 216 |
| State, \$\Perp\$ | doz | 15\pi 216 |
| Falthams - We quote: Western, \$0\pi 25c.; Tenz., \$43\pi 46c.
| Falthams - We quote: Western, \$0\pi 25c.; Tenz., \$43\pi 46c.
Falthams - We quote: \$2\pi	Veal Calves, \$\Phi\$	D	5\pi 7	
Sulton, carcasses	6\pi 2	Pork, light	6\pi 2	8\pi
Lamb, \$\Phi\$	D	6\pi 2	8	
Lamb, \$\Phi\$	D	9\pi 216		
Gare and Burda - We quote: \$2\pi	Pork, heavy	9\pi 25		
Gare and Burda - We quote: \$2\pi	Pork	9\pi 216		
Gare and Burda - We quote: \$2\pi	Pork	9\pi 216		

P	OTATORS-There is a little better feeling	in the P	otato-	trust
ket.	and choice Mercers and Buckeyes sell a l	ittle hig	her.	M
431/0	te:			
	Mercers, Rochester, in bbls	52 00 T S	-	
	Mercers, extrs. L. I. and Jersey	2 00%	1000	
	Mercers, common. W bbl	150	1 75	
	Peachblows	1 62 7	1.75	
	Dyckmans, P bbi	1 0002	1 25	
	Book and Market	1 00%	1 50	
	Buckeyes * bbl			
	Junes, P bbl	1 00 2	1 12	
	Jackson Whites, P bbl			
	Sweet Potatoes, Virginia, bulk	2 002	2 25	
	Sweet Potatoes, Virginia, in bbls	2 25 3	-	
	Sweet Pointoes, So. Jersey	2 25 0	2 50	
	PRESE PRESE.		50.75	

Apples—Sweets are a little higher; otherwise there is no material change in the market. We quote:
Golden Sweets, # bbl. 1 2721 6 2 Twenty-cz. Pippins. 2 2522 50
Pour d'Sweets, # bbl. 1 2531 50 Detrett Leds. ... 2 2522 50
Foll Pippins. ... 1 5031 75 Marde Lots. ... 1 5021 75
Orange Pippins. ... 1 5031 75 Mixed Lots. ... 1 5021 75
Heiland Pippins ... 1 252 170
Panns—Earlietts are quite scarce, and command higher rates.
Other sorts are unchanged. We quote:
Bartlett stifetly chics. ... 4 bbl. ... 2 6021 50
Bartlett stifetly chics. ... 4 bbl. ... 1 602 10
Bartlett stifetly chics. ... 4 bbl. ... 1 602 10
Bartlett comman. 6 602 5 0
Franker, which is 602 10 0
Bartlett stifetly chics. ... 4 bbl. ... 8 602 10 0
Bartlett stifetly chics. ... 4 bbl. ... 8 602 10 0
Bartlett stifetly chics. ... 4 bbl. ... 8 602 10 0
Bartlett stifetly chics. ... 4 bbl. ... 8 602 10 0
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Bartlett stifetly chics. ... 4 bbl. ... 8 602 10 0
Bartlett stifetly chics. ... 8 602 10 0
Bartlett stifetly Applies - Sweets are a little higher; otherwise there is no ma-

Grapus—We quote: business, crown, restrict problem, 102122.

Charachers,—Some lots of this fruit not fully ripe, and of course pais colored, are being crowded into market in advance of the proper season, which does not commence until next month. We have no sales to report during the last week.

month. We have no sales to report during the last week.

\*\*PRINE PARTES.\*\*

\*\*Prine have come in very freely, and the market is fully 2c. \$\P\$

\*\*Bellower.\*\*

\*\*Bellower.\*

Ontons-Newburgh P bbl \$125: Rhods Island P bbl \$150; unches P 100, \$5 0 \$5 25. White Onions, P bbl \$1750

\$3 10. Garlick—P 100 bunches, \$7. Rutarrage Truntys, \$\phi\$ bill., \$1 00 20 \$1 12. Temayons—P 2 bush crate, The \$\pi\$ \$1; \$\phi\$ bush bas, \$0\$50e. Waykunions—Large, \$\phi\$ 100, \$10 20 \$20; Medium, \$930 \$12;

WATERRIONS—Large, P 100, \$100 \$40 \$60.

Cols \$4026.

Notine Malons—Jersey, P bbl., 500.081.

Lina Brans—P bush., 500050.

Markov Sousse—P bbl., 750 575.

Suppers of GRAIN, FLOUR and PORK are re ded that we are prepared to handle those articles, advanmais.

Maission and Guaranter on the above, 24 per cent.

Commission and Guananter on the above, 24 per cont.
Liberal Cash advances made on configuration.
Reference—D. R. Martin, Prost Ocean Bank. New York.
Draw & France.
Produce Com. Merchants, No. 6 Eric Belldings, New-York.

## NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

ATTEMPTED INCEST, MURDER, AND SUICIDE. An intense excitement was occasioned on Wednes-

day morning in Morgan street, Jersey City, in conse quence of a man named James Gathrey baying attempted to murder his daughter Catharine, 11 years of of age, and then attempting to destroy his own life by cutting his threat and inflicting wounds upon his arm. Gathrey is a Scotchman, about 40 years of age, a shipcarpenter by trade, and has resided in Jersey City about six weeks, having removed there from Wil liamsburgh.

The grd states that her father had made several attempts to viciate her person, and that she recently caused his arrest in Williamsburgh for that offense. On Sunday last her father induced her to accompany him to New-York, under the pretext of visiting an ice-cream saloon; but, instead of that, he took her to a house of had repute, and again attempted to violate her person, but she raised an outery, and finally succeeded in escaping from the place. On Wednesday morning, while she was engaged in

milding a fire, Gathrey approached his daughter, and throwing her upon the floor, again attempted to outrage her; but her screams attracted the attention of her mother, who came in from an upper room, where-

ctairs, all covered with blood, which was flowing proferely from a wound in his threat and two in his arm. which to had inflicted with a razor and a smull knife These instruments were subsequently discovered secreted between the plastering and 'clapboards. Drs. Morris and Reeves were called in, and dressed the wounds. The gash on the neck was five inches in length, and the windpipe was nearly severed. The in-

juries will undoubtedly cause his death. The girl was taken to the house of Mr. S. Edlestein near by, and received proper attention. She sustained a scalp wound two inches in length, but the skull did not appear to be fractured. A large number of people gathered around the house, and upon the facts becoming known, much indignation was manifested, and some of the women proposed to lynch Gathrey on the spot. This proposition would probably have been carried out had there not been several officers present. Gathrey subsequently inquired if his daughter was dead, and on being informed that she was not, he replied that he was corry. Officer Chazotte was detailed to keep a watch over the man, to prevent him from doing further injury to himself.

SMALL-Pox.-The Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday night directed that printed boards, with the words "Small-Pox Here," should be placed upon all dwellings where this disease exists.

THE DUNDEE DAM AND CANAL. - The Dundee Dam, The Dundee Dark and Canal.—The Pundee Dark, on the Passaic River between Newark and Paterson, has been completed, and in a short time water will be let into the canal. The latter is one mile and three-quarters in length, by seventy feet in width, and seven in depth. At its lower extremity it will muite by a set of locks and a branch canal with the river. Between of locks and a branch canal with the river. Between the main line and branch a large space has been set off for mill-sites, the fall there being about twenty-two feet. The work will thus furnish not only a splendid water rower within one mile of the Erie railroad, but water power within one mile of the Erie railro water power within one mile of the Erie radiroad, out will open navigation to within a short distance of Paterson. The dam is a powerful structure of dressed sandstone, twenty feet wide at the base, sixteen feet high, and four hundred feet long. Operations were commenced in the Spring of 1858, and it is expected that the whole will be completed the present Fall.

## CITY ITEMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Mme. Inez Fabbri appears as Violetta in "La Traviata," this evening. She will be assisted by Stigelli and Ferri.

BULL'S HEAD,-It will be seen by our report of the Cattle Market that the speculators who bought up the stock at Albany fared still harder the second day of the market than on the first. The inferior grades of bullceks were particularly dull, and sold decidedly lower than upon Wednesday of last week.

Crammond Kenneday, the "boy preacher," will lecture this evening at the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Crurch in Norfolk street, between Grand and Broome. He has just returned from a tour through the Eastern cities, where his audiences are said to have been numbered by thousands. He leaves on Monday for Brown University, to complete his education for the ministry,

THIRTY-SECOND ASNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE .- It has been decided to open the Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition of the American Institute on the evening of the 24th inst. One of the large paleons of Palace Garden, 200 feet by 27, will be devoted entirely to fruits, and as within a few days the Corresponding Secretary has received announcements from horticulturists not only of this section, but from Western, South-Western, and Southern States, that they intend to exhibit large lots of fruit, we may look forward to an interesting pomological rivalry between New-York and her sister States. Another room of 200 feet by 50 will be devoted to flowers and growing plants. There will be exhibitions of the Victoria Regia, whose leaves are 21 inches in circumference; also, a great variety of the orchids, or air plant. These plants are fastened to a piece of cork or wood, and receive their nourishment entirely from the atmosphere. They bear very fragrant flowers, which are sometimes a foot in length. There will also be varieties of the coffee and the tea plant, and the cinnamon shrub, with other rare plants. It is believed that there will be a fine exhibition of sa't-water aquaris. The conger eel, the ismprey eel, the skate, and varieties of bass, will be on exhibition. The poultry-show will open on the 1st of October.

The Household Journal is a very handsome new paper of sixteen quarto pages, of which the first numter has just been issued in this city. It is not only handsome, but very interesting, and filled with matter well suited for family readers.

THE CITY WIDE-AWARES .- This company of torchbearers paraded last evening. About 160 members are now enrolled. These are young and determined men. They disavow connection with revolutionary movements, and do not propose to lay waste the South. The same may be said of the Wide-Awakes generally. The cars and cares of this corps are silver gray, and the drill is excellent.

FERRY-BOAT COLLISION,-Yesterday morning about o'cleck, when the ferry-beats are thronged by thousends of people going to their daily labor, the Peck-slip beat Warren left the foot of South Eighth street, Willismsburgh, at the same time with another boat of the same line, when she encountered the upward-bound ferry-boats George Washington and Nebraska. The pilot of the Warren slowed his engine, to afford the Nebraska an opportunity to pass to the right, at the same time signaling the George Washington to parsue the same course. The signal was not heeded by the pilot of the latter boat, and a collision between the Warren and Washington was the result. The guards of the Washington overtopping the dock of the Warren, swept away all the stanchions and the front of the cabin on the starboard side, putting hundreds of valuable lives in peril.

The machinery of the Washington was so badly damaged that she could barely work into her alip Fortunately no person was hurt, although several women and girls had very narrow escapes. It is surprising that accidents do not occur more frequently on the East River, considering the number of boats running on the several ferries, some of them crossing the track of the others; yet not the elightest provision in the shape of life-preservers, rafts, and life-boats is made for such terrible emergencies. One of these days, when a boat with hundreds of passengers is sunk n midriver, something may be done in this direction, but not before.

LACK OF ACCOMMODATION.-Yesterday, during the hearing of the West Washington Market case before Judge Ingraham, the limited table room was monopolized by three counsel for the Controller and the reporters. Judge Edwards, who represented Taylor, was compelled to speak with his papers lying in a chair beside him. The Court should refuse to sit unless it can secure to parties and their representatives such facilities as are necessary for the proper presentation of their cases.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION .- This Board met yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden. President Verplanck in the chair. From the weekly statement it appears that 77,526 persons arrived at this port since the lat of January last; to the same date last year, 55,658. Number of arrivals last week, 2,535. Overdraft, Jan. 1, 1860, \$11,653 16; aggregate receipts for commutation, \$219,830 69; disbursements and current expenses, \$193,349 19; balance in the bank, \$12,828 34. her mother, who came in from an upper room, whereupon he desisted. Shortly afterward, as Catharine
was adjusting her hair before a looking-glass, he rushed
upon and struck her a heavy blow on the back of the
head with a hatchet, inflicting a deep but not dangerous
wound.

Gathrey then ran up stairs, and his wife gave an
alarm, but the people who gathered around were
afraid to attempt his arrest. Word was sent to the
Station-Hense, when Chief of Police Marinus, accompanied by Coroner Gailney, proceeded to the house.
Gathrey was discovered sitting at the head of the
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Gathrey was discovered sitting the form and counsel is not that the statutes vest in the old Quarantine grounds, which was referred to the
Frevident and counsel of the Board, which was referred to the
Gathrey the matter concerning the trespeasuopon of the Board, which was referred to the
Frevident and counsel of the Boa

term to increase that the Health Officer might grant precise of outsides in certain cases, but he would be confined to person when the plant of having clinical business with him. Under the decision of Judge Lectuard, Dr. Jerone must be considered as Christian of Judge Lectuard. Dr. Jerone must be considered as Christian of the Marine Hospital and Superintenders on the the Compisateners. They have a perfect right to instruct him, and he is bound to obey their directions.

It has been usual for some years for the physicises, as Superintenders, to grant permits for estrance, although this is not a necessary incident to the Superintendent of the grounds. Insumuch as Dr. Jerone has based this power, and acted with direct offens toward the Commissioners by growing to this resolution be adopted, declaring that no permits to enter the grounds should be issued by any person whatever, and that the gate keeps the directed to exclude Mr. Hall and other persons from the graunds except upon an order from the Commissioners. A reconstituen in accordance with the above suggestion was adopted.

The sum of \$3,000 was appropriated for the purposes of rearranging and fitting up one of the buildings now necessaries, on Ward's Island, for a Lunatic Anylum.

HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENTS - COMMON COUNCIL. EXCUESION AROUND THE ISLAND .- At the invitation of Lewis G. Morris, President of the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvel Navigation Company, and Chairman of the Commissioners for building the new bridge at Macomb's Dam, a considerable delegation of the Common Council made an excursion on Tuesday to circumnavigate the Island of New-York, with a view to examine the progress of the public work for the improvement of Harlem River. One of the Harlem River steamboats, the Trumpeter, was used for the occasion, and started at 8 o'clock from the mouth of Spuyten Duyvel on the north, proceeding around the Battery, up the East River to the old Harlem Bridge. After an examination of the dilapidated condition of that venerable structure, the excursionists ascended to the new bridge in course of erection near the old ette of Macomb's Dam. Here the party landed, and found the work on the new bridge in a condition which promises that it will probably be open for travel by the first of December. It is situated at the end of Onehundred-and-fifty-fifth street, and will afford a convenient access to Westchester from the point where the Seventh and Eighth avenues reach the shore of Harlem River.

Having inspected the condition of the work on the bridge, the party was recalled on board the Trumpeter, to partake of a collation, of which a main feature was an abendance of Harlem River oysters. Speeches were of course called for. Mr. Morris made an explanation of the work on the bridge, and the disbursements therefor, as rendered to the joint authorities of New-York and Westchester Counties, under the act of the Legislature creating the Commission. The entire cost will be \$90,000, one half chargeable respectively to each county.

The Trumpeter proceeded slowly up the river, under High Bridge, and as far as the dock at the Century House, which makes the present extent of the asy igable channel. Here the party disembarked, and proceeded to the residence of John F. Seaman, on the Kings-Bridge road, from which the circuit of Spaytee Duyyel Creek could be seen.

Speeches were made here by John B. Haskin and others. Mr. Haskin, having dwelt upon the rich historical associations suggested by the neighborhood, dluded to the practicability of annexing the Westchester shore of Harlem River to the City and County of New-York, which he said would become inevitable within a brief period, through the growth of the city and its business requirements. Mr. Morris and other speakers recited at length the history of the morements by which in the first instance the river was obstructed by various dams, and at one time threatened to be filled up altogether; and then a recital was given of the steps which had been taken to reclaim it to its present practicable and promising condition. Jehn McLeod Murphy exhibited the result of his eurvey, inst completed, under the direction of the Board of Sa pervisors of New-York. He gave the measurements of excavation and other details for canals at three points, viz: at Dykman's, near Kingsbridge, where a small canal exists; at Tubby Hook, and at One-hand red-and-forty-eighth street, across from Manhattanville.

A large number of influential citizens, officials, and engineers attended the excursion, which, after leaving Mr. Seaman's, crossed over to Mr. Godwin's residence, near Kingsbridge, on the Westchester side, where the party was hospitably entertained, and more speeches were made. The object of the expedi ion appeared to elicit the fullest approbation, and all the incidents of day seemed to give the highest satisfaction to the guesta.

ELEVENTH WARD WIDE-AWAKES,-The Flovenich Ward Wide Awake Club held a large and enthusiaetis meeting at their headquarters, No. 91 Avenue D., • Tuesday evening, at which time 52 names were added to the roll. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Club:

President—Jos. L. Perley; Vice Presidents—Wm. E. Duryos, Edward M. Cellins; Sestetary—James R. Davies; Tressures— Dr. Robt. A. Barry; Captein—John Angus, jt.; Orderly Sergessi Dr. Bobt. A. Barry: Captism—John Angus, ir., Orderly Sergessi.
—Edward M. Perley: 1st Lieutenant—Judia C. Harrison; M.
Lieutenant—Saman Johnsen; 3d Lieutenant—James R. Davies,
4th Lieutenant—John Atkins; 5th Lieutenant—James M. Gray;
6th Lieutenant—Wm. H. Smith; 7th Lieutenant—James M. Gray;
6th Lieutenant—Wm. H. Smith; 7th Lieutenant—Lawis Jones;
6th Lieutenant—Wm. Mm. Raybold: 1th Lieutenant—John Gardiner; 19th Lieutenant—La. R. May; 13 h Lieutenant—John Gardiner; 19th Lieutenant—La. R. May; 13 h Lieutenant—
L. Drye, Bernard Fitspatrick, L. R. May;

The Club meets on Friday evening, at 71, at No. 21

Avenue D. All are invited who are friendlessed.

Avenue D. All are invited who are friendly to the

TOOTHTICKS, AND THEIR IMPORTATION.—Where do the toothpicks come from? It is surposed that the Yankee, when he lirst felt the necessity of cutting a stick of timber in order to provide hisself with a toothstick of timber in order to provide himself with a teethpick, gained the knowledge of whittling, and has since
kert and improved upon the lesson. A New-Englander
will produce a toothpick with his knife from aimset
everything except a bar of iron, but with all his isvantive genies it has remained for the natives of Chili to
supply this teethpicking nation with a large proportion
of the instruments far gratifying their habitor necessity.
The aged and decrepit and the youth of both exces of
Chili are engaged in preparing those little orange sticks
that one finds at every restaurant and hotel in the city
and country. These they whittle out with astonishing
rapidity, at the rate of five or six hundred in an hour.
The sticks are then packed in bundles of a thousand
each and sent to this city; being imported expressly
by a lady in Division strest, whose son superinteds

by a lady in Division strest, whose con superintends their manufacture in Chili. Here the toothricks are sold for twenty cents a thousand, and scattered all over the country—placed in the restaurants and hotels, and in the hands of every toothpicking Yankee in the Be-rublic. public.

To such an extent is this truffic carried that the proprictors of the Astor House alone purchase eight or ten barrels of every importation and retail them among the country hotels. A restaurant with a good ran or custom will consume about twenty thousand tocthpicles in three weeks.—[Commercial Advertises.

HORSES DROWNED—On the arrival of the steamer Thomas Powell yesterday forences, at her Pier, No. 33 North River, a horse and express wagen belonging to a mac named Feller, while backing up, west overboard, and the horse was drowned. The wagen was recovered.

About Pelclock yesterday morning as the ferry-bost Paterson was learning fool of Barolay street, a team of horse, with wages attached, belonging to Cooks hyewery, in Jersey City, became stretted end finally backed overticard. Both horses were drowned and the driver narrow by escaped. The horses and wagen was second.

and the driver marrowly escaped. The horses and weger wave value at \$600.

INDICENT ASSAULT.—Margaret Conners, living at No. 22 Malberry street, necomparied but brother to Jones's Woods on Tuesday afternoon to attend a festival. Commarker of called away, auddendy left his sister in cherge of Heavy Keoney, an acquaintame, who offered to see her safely hemselving called away, auddendy left his sister in cherge of Heavy Keoney, an acquaintame, who offered to see her safely hemselves to the safely hemselves and the safely assented and threw her down and a tempted to estage her person. She struggled with her assalant and screamed for her person. She struggled with her assalant and screamed for her person. She struggled with her hauston would be proved a feature of the Nineteenth Ward came up and accountited for trial in default of \$1,500 bail. The prisoner is a married man, only 30 years of type.

FATAL FALL.—On Wednesday morning, about 61 evices Christians Strick, a German woman, who tived at No. 40 Greenwich street, while empared in removing clother from the only of the house, accidentally slipped, and fell to the flagging in the rear yard a distance of terty feet, and was almost instantly killed. The Coroner was notified to be an import.

SERIOUS CASUALTY.—Frank Barr, a laborer, fell from the third story of a new building corner of Madisca svents and Tality eighth attent, to the ground, and was despectively fart Ward Pedice. Barr lives at No. 91 West Thirty eighth street.

WALKED OVERSOARD.—Shortly before 12 o'clocks on Thesday night a man, whose name is unknown, whited overboard from Pier No. 8 East River, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered and taken to the First Ward Stationary, where an inquest will be held.

House, where an inquest will be held.

Sales of Real Estate at Auction—Sept. 19, 199, by Adrian H. Muller:
I lot north side 37th at. 180 th. cast Matheman, 25x20.9.
I lot adjoining, with shouse, 25x20.9.

[adventison: th]

GRAPES.—Dr. Understill's Grape Beason with some at his Pure Wins and Grape Dopel.

No. "University Wins and Grape Dopel.

No. "University Real Acts place.